The People's Korea

No. 926 EVERY WEDNESDAY JANUARY 24, 1979 (1961년 1월 11일 제3종 우편물 인가)

All-out Efforts to Increase Grain Output

President Exchanges New Year Cards with Foreign Leaders

"We must do our utmost to do farming well and steadily increase grain output. Only when there is plenty of food, a nation can defend its independence and say its say. If a country fails in farming and begs other countries for food, it can neither uphold independence nor have the sa..."

"Since we have been doing good farming for long and are self-sufficient in food, we can thereby defend that independence. We must do farming well in future, too, not only to continue to meet our own need for food but also have more food reserves and thus consolidate national independence and firmly maintain sovereignty."

These remarks were made by President Kim Il Sung at a national meeting on agriculture held in Pyongyang, on Jan. 11 and 12, according to a KCNA report.

The meeting was attended by chairmen of the management board of cooperative farms and secretaries of *ri* primary party committees throughout the country, members of three-evolution teams sent to the countryside, leading functionaries of state-run agricultural enterprises and industrial establishments assisting agriculture, leading functionaries of provincial, city and county organs and functionaries of central organs, more than 13,000 in all.

The platform was taken by Kim Hak Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Pak Sung Chul, Jo Kyu Ok, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, O Baek Ryong, Chon Man Sop, Kim Yong Nam, Kim Hwan, Kye Ung Tae, Li Gun Mo, Kim Man Gum, Ho Dam, Pak Sung Chol, Kim Tong Sun, Chong Jun Gi, Ro Tae Sok, Kim Chol Man, Hyon Mu Gwang, Yun Gi Bok, Choe Jae U, Cha Se Ung, Hong Si Hak, Sin Ho Sop, Kong Jin Tae, Kim Do Yong, Kang Hui Won, Pyon Chang Sok and Hwang Jang Yop, and chairmen of committees of the administrative council, leading functionaries of the working people's organizations, leading functionaries of the party central committee organs and power bodies and model workers in the domain of the rural economy.

At the meeting President Kim Il Sung, having himself on a deep analysis of the present conditions of the agricultural development and the realistic demand of socialist construction as a whole, gave progressive teachings which would serve as a guideline in accelerating the complete realization of the rural theses and bringing agricultural production to a higher stage by thoroughly implementing the Juche-based farming method. **On the eve of the new year...**

President Kim Il Sung referred to four tasks facing the rural economy this year.

He taught: First, the agricultural workers should raise their level of scientific and technical knowledge.

Saying that this is one of the most important tasks in further developing agriculture at present, he noted:

If agricultural workers fail to treat soil and methods and to control water scientifically for lack of adequate knowledge, they will fail to apply various kinds of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals such as weed killers and insecticide to suit the biological characteristics of the crops, this will hinder agricultural production. Therefore, all agricultural workers must have a certain deal of scientific and technical knowledge. In particular, cooperative farm chairmen, workteam leaders and subworkteam leaders who directly organize and guide the work of handling rice and maize plants and of applying fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, must be well versed in agricultural science and technique.

Secondly, we must improve the farming method. The farming method should be improved, he stressed.

Unless the role of organizational leadership is improved radically, it is impossible to ensure uniformity in the farming operations and to put the farming in a scientific way as required by the Juche farming method, he said, and went on: To observe the principle of planting the right crop on the right soil at the right time, the functionaries of the work sub-committee of the agricultural guidance to agricultural production exactly.

Fourthly, he said, we must make better use of land.

Pointing out the demand of the better use of land, he emphasized: We must also build new farmland and continue to increase agricultural production with existing farmland.

He also said that we must strive to obtain new land.

Then the meeting Chong Kyong Taek, chairman of the agricultural committee of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a report.

Pointing out that the present agricultural production is at a standstill because of the failure to attain the 10 million ton grain production goal of the fourth Seven-Year Plan ahea of the set time.

Special Envoys of President Visit Libya, Madagascar

The DPRK is striving to develop the friendship and friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the socialist countries and the non-aligned states, the third world's friendship, and with all other peoples of the world.

Special envoys of President Kim Il Sung visited Libya and Madagascar from the end of last year to the beginning of this year.

Special envoy of President Kim Il Sung, Pak Sung Chul, visited the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from Dec. 30 to Jan. 4, having their stay in Libya Pak Sung Chul and his party met Abdunnabi El Gaddafy, General Secretary of its General People's Congress. The special envoy courteously conveyed a personal letter and cordial greetings of President Kim Il Sung to General Secretary Muammer El Gaddafy.

The General Secretary expressed deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial greetings of the President and asked Pak Sung Chul to convey his warm greetings to the President.

Saying that the visit of the special envoy of the President to Libya was an important event for the Libyan people, the Libyan leader said he would make efforts for the traditional ...

The Libyan leader stressed that the Libyan people support the cause of Korea reunified and will stand firm on the side of th Korean people in their struggle for the country's reunification. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The Korean delegation inspected the Libyan socialist factories.

The DPRK and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya set up diplomatic ties in January, 1974. Libya's General People's Congress has headed by Staff Major Abdel Salam Ahmed Jalloud, Member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress visited Libya from Dec. 27 to President Kim Il Sung. The celebrations of the 30th birth ta of Kim Jong Il was attended by a libyan delegation whose head was Ibrahim Bashir Al Kuni Imam, Director of Management and Finance of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of Libya.

Special envoy of President Kim Il Sung, Kim Hwan, visited the Democratic Republic of Madagascar from Dec. 25 to Jan. 4.

During their stays in Madagascar, Kim Hwan and his party met Rene Vinson Rakotoarijaona, Prime Minister of Madagascar and had a friendly talk.

They visited various places of the country and inspected factories and other institutions. While staying there they attended the inauguration of the Korean Children's National Library in Tamatave on Jan. 3.

The diplomatic relations between the DPRK and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar was established in November, 1977. Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka attended the cordial celebrations held on the 30th birthday. In 1976, too, he visited Pyongyang. In September, 1975, the International Scientific Symposium on the Juche Idea was held in Antananarive, the capital of Madagascar, sponsored by President Ratsiraka.

The DPRK and Madagascar have close bonds of fraternal friendship because of the community of their ideas and ideals for independence, sovereignty and socialism.

On the other hand the party and government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Kang Hui Won visited Bangladesh from Dec. 30 to Jan. 5 in order to naticipate in the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the victory of he Cuba's Revolution held on Jan. 1 and 2.

During their stay in Cuba, they were invited to a welcome meeting held at the "Chodlinga" Mirapol in Havana. They also saw round the facilities of Havana port and the industrial district No. one of Cienfue-go City.

Interime this year, various kinds of delegations left Pyongyang to take part in the international meetings. They were de legation headed by Li Song Rok to the Minist e Meeting of the Asian Group of the "Groups of 77" of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) held in Geneva; Choi's the Korean Students Committee delegation headed by Kim Chang Kwon to the first confer nce of the Student Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Malta; and the Korean youth delegation sent up headed by Pak Jae Ki to a meeting of Journalists Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Libya.

The DPRK Government makes untiuted efforts to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries on the basis of proletarian friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the non-aligned states, the third world countries and all other peoples of the world.

It also makes every effort to strengthen unity and cooperation with the peoples of the non-aligned states, the third world countries, the socialist and self-reliant case in their fight against imperialism and dominationism and for social progress and national prosperity.

Last year alone state leaders of 11 countries including Chairman Hua Kuo-feng of China and President Ceaucescu of Rumania paid a visit to the DPRK. 110 delegates from 90 countries attended the party celebrations of the 30th birthday of the DPRK's founder President Kim Il Sung. Heads of Bangladesh and Madagascar, leaders of the party and state and members and cabinet members. The delegation went 31 from Asia, 40 from Africa, 6 from Latin America and 32 from Europe. Thus the DPRK won the international respect of the DPRK.

The party and government delegation headed by the "Choldlinga" Mirapol in Havana. They also saw round the facilities of Havana port and the industrial district No. one of Cienfue-go City.

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At National Meeting on Agriculture

President Stresses Scientific Agriculture

President Kim Il Sung made a programmatic speech "Let Us Advance Our Socialist Agriculture onto a New Stage" at the National Meeting on Agriculture which was held on January 11 in Pyongyang.
Follows a gist of his speech. (Subtitles are ours Ed.)

In the beginning the President spoke about the shining successes made in the agricultural production last year.

He said;

Use of Underground Water

We successfully overcame a severe drought unknown in history and stemmed the flood caused by a heavy rainfall last year. There was no rain in our country from the autumn of 1977 to the early July last year. Our country has about 1,300 reservoirs for agricultural use, of which 300 were dried up completely and the rest had only a scarce 30 per cent of their canacities. Even in such a serious situation our farmers worked heroically to draw water from rivers to fill the reservoirs, and thoroughly implemented the party's policy for making a revolutionary change in the use of underground water. Thus they overcame the unprecedented drought successfully and did all farm work well in good season to gather in another bumper harvest. Further, by building strong river embankments and tide-water control dikes along the coasts through all-out efforts, we easily stemmed the flood caused by the heavy rain and prevented the crops from suffering serious damage.

All this clearly proves the correctness of our party's agricultural policy and especially of the five-point nature-remaking policy and the policy of making a revolutionary change in the use of underground water advanced at the 12th and 13th plenary meetings of the Fifth Party Central Committee.

It is a great pride of the Workers' Party era that our agricultural workers, soldiers of the People's Army and all the people, united firmly around the Party Central Committee, raise an excellent crop every year by courageously overcoming all obstacles in their way. Our people must well be proud of this with confidence before the world and the nation.

Many countries of the world are now in a food crisis due to the influence of the cold front. But our country has already achieved complete food self-sufficiency and reaps a rich harvest every year. This is striking proof of the correctness of a variety of our party's policy for the solution of the rural question.

Scientific, Technical Knowledge

President Kim Il Sung referred to tasks facing the rural economy this year. He said;

First, our agricultural workers should raise their level of scientific and technical knowledge.

This is one of the most important tasks in further developing agriculture at present.

Our agriculture has now reached a very high level. In the past we only produced 2.5 tones of rice per hectare, 4 tons at the most, and the perhectare output of maize did not exceed 1.5 tons. However, we are now not afraid of the advanced countries of the world in the matter of rice output and are close at their heels in perhectare maize output.

The material and technical foundations of agriculture have also been considerably strengthened. The tasks for completing a electrification and out on the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" have been carried out with credit, while comprehensive mechanization and use of chemicals are in the stage of completion.

This means that our agriculture demands that agricultural workers raise their level of scientific and technical knowledge. Time was when they carried out by drawing on experiences. Irrigation and electrification of agriculture have b n completed, mechanization and application of chemistry have reached a high level, and farming methods oriented to further development of agriculture requires that those who guide and those who are guided have a high level of scientific and technical knowledge.

If agricultural workers fail to treat soil and seedbeds and to control water scientifically for lack of adequate knowledge, or if they fail to apply various kinds of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals such as seed killers and insecticide to suit the biological characteristics of the crops, this will hinder agricultural production. Therefore, all agricultural workers must have a great deal of scientific and technical knowledge. In particular, cooperative farm chairmen, workteam leaders and subworkteam leaders who directly organize and guide the work of handling rice and maize plants and of applying fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, must be well versed in agricultural science and technology.

To further develop our agriculture, the agricultural workers should effectively raise their scientific and technical knowledge level, the President noted, and continued:

All agricultural workers—from members, sub-workteam and workteam-leaders of cooperative farms to leading personnel of the agricultural commission—should strive to elevate their level of scientific and technical knowledge.

To elevate the level of scientific and technical knowledge of agricultural workers, we must equip well the agricultural science and technology propaganda halls on cooperative farms and provide them adequately with various books and materials on science and technology. We must send more books and magazines on agricultural science and technology to these propaganda halls and also provide them with materials on advanced experiences of farming and on scientific experiments made by agricultural institutes.

Effective use of visual aids and broadcasts on radio can be helpful. If agricultural workers are very important in increasing their knowledge of science and technology Many lectures on agricultural science and technology should be produced and video-taped for the use of concrete materials on the conditions of farm machines and production equipment, materials concerning the level of technology and know-how of the farmers and so on, the President said that various materials needed for agricultural production be produced sufficiently and fully detailed plans be mapped out on this basis.

Organization and Guidance

President Kim Il Sung continued: Thirdly, the organization and guidance of farm production should be improved.

At present the rural technical revolution has been carried out successfully and our agriculture as a whole has reached a fairly high stage of development. But there are questions the rural economy cannot be developed rapidly in the future if we do in the past general principles like that of the eight points as they were at the right time and leave the cooperative farms the initiative in their plans.

The switch from the administrative method to the industrial method in the guidance of agriculture marked a great turn in the development of our agriculture. Agricultural development was more successful than ever in the past when farm production was guided by industrial methods. Then, we boldly reorganized the agricultural guidance system and set up the agricultural committee, the provincial rural economy committee and the county cooperative farm management committees and saw to it that the cooperative farm management committee guided cooperative farms by industrial methods with the state enterprises in the service of agriculture made to the farm machine stations and irrigation control office under its unified control, and organically combined state ownership with cooperative ownership. Thus we have achieved a great headway in agricultural production.

Unless the work of organizational leadership is improved thoroughly, it is impossible to ensure uniformity in agricultural production and switch to farming in a scientific way as required by the Juche farming method, the President said. He stressed that to observe the principle of planting the right crop on the right land at the right time, the functionaries must actually improve the organizational guidance to agricultural production.

He went on:

Now that our country has a well-knit system of specialized agricultural guidance organizations for a satisfactory application of the industrial method of agricultural guidance, it is imperative to further establish the system of command in agriculture and give centralized and concrete guidance to all work of agricultural production.

The organizational leadership of agricultural production means giving guidance to ensuring good organization of labour, material supply, care of equipment, land administration and water control. The leading agricultural personnel must properly organize and direct all units of agricultural production to organize labour well, supply materials smoothly, repair equipment timely and take good care of it at all times, and assure land protection and administration and water control well.

Fully meeting the requirements of the Juche farming method is important in the organizational guidance of agricultural production. The agricultural officials must give proper guidance to do all farm work in a scientific way as required by the Juche farming method.

Better Use of Land

President Kim Il Sung continued: Fourthly, we must make better use of land.

To make better use of land is very important in developing farming.

Our arable land is limited, but our population is growing every year. We, therefore, must use land utilization and continue to increase agricultural production with existing farmland.

All cooperative farms and agricultural workers must set it as an important task to raise the per-hectare use of land this year and strive to this end.

What is important in making better use of land is to expand the grain area to the maximum.

If we do segetable and tobacco farming well and raise their per-hectare yields, he said, we can produce them much more than now and, at the same time, increase a wide area to cultivate grain crops.

Pointing out that in expanding the grain sown to cereals we should lay the main stress on ridging the ares under field-yielding crops, he said that we must sow more maize and increase its output.

He went on:

While working for better use of land, we must strive to obtain new land.

Already at the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, we set forth the policy of building terraced fields on a wide scale and obtaining a large area of new land. More new farm land must be obtained by waging a vigorous struggle to implement the policy put forward by the Party Central Committee.

To get new land we must readjust all the lands near the railways and river sites.

We must actively promote the tideland reclamation work. While reclaiming tideland in a big way, we must take proper measures to plant crops in it immediately.

We must also strive to build terraced fields. There are lots of sloping fields ranging past the 15° angle now in between and mountain areas. We must terrace them.

In the last part of his speech President Kim Il Sung pointed out:

We must do our utmost to do farming well and thus increase grain output. Only when there is plenty of food, a nation can defend its independence and live in peace. If a country fails in farming and begs other countries for food, it can neither uphold independence nor have its say.

Since we have been doing good farming for food and are self-sufficient in food, we can firmly defend independence. We must do farming well in future, too, not only to continue to meet our own need for food but also to have more food reserves, and thus consolidate national independence and further maintain sovereignty.

This year, too, the agriculture-first policy must be followed.

Agricultural Success in DPRK

Today, an estimated 500 million people are facing food crisis and shortages due to the influence of the persistent cold front on a world-wide scale.

Last year in the DPRK, 300 of about 1,500 reservoirs for agricultural use the country were affected by the cold front and dried up completely. The rest hold water barely to 30 per cent of their capacities.

In spite of this fact, the country was able to harvest another bumper crop last year. Last year's farming was very successful especially in the eastern coastal area. The per hectare yield of rice in South Hamgyong Province was over 9.0 kg higher than it was in the previous year and that of maize 1.2 kg higher. The agricultural success of the DPRK is attributed in the main to the five-point nature-remaking policy and the policy of making a revolutionary change in the use of underground water set forth by the 12th (Oct. 11 to 14, 1976) and 13th (Apr. 4 to 6, 1977) plenary meetings of the Fifth Party Central Committee.

The main content of the rural technical revolution is irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization.

As explained above, today there are in the country about 1,300 reservoirs, large and small, including Chongsong-ho, Manpung-ho and Unpa-ho, from which irrigation channels with a total length of 40,000 centimetres run in all directions and more than 16,100 water pumping stations and many other irrigation facilities have been built.

The DPRK is now utilizing a recycling irrigation system—the reservoirs are linked with each other and water is pumped up into reservoirs again and again for the fields.

During the period of the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976), the country constructed 117 reservoirs, and built 8,800 pumping stations to increase the water storage capacity by 1.8 billion cubic metres and the water pumping capacity by 80 per cent.

Many more hydroelectric power not only paddy-field irrigation, but also the irrigation of upland fields is to the main.

In 1977 the country built many reservoirs and pumping stations, sank over 85,200 wells and water pockets and laid pipes at about 6,290 points, thus expanding the area of irrigated non-paddy fields by more than 200,000 chongbo (one chongbo approximates one hectare).

The construction of the Amnok-gang irrigation works of backward flow, was completed last year. With the completion of this project, the water of the R.ver Amnok-gang pouring into the West Sea now flows backward to supply more affluent water to paddy and non-paddy fields and reinforce the already completed irrigation system in North Pyongan Province.

The electrification of the countryside was completed in 1969. In the countryside electricity is used extensively not only in the home life of the peasants but also a great deal of power for machines and of heat in agricultural production. As a result consumption of electricity in the countryside amounted to 1,603 million kwh in 1978.

In the DPRK where irrigation and electrification have been completed, agriculture will be completely industrialized after a comprehensive mechanization of agriculture is completed by supplying 10-12 tractors per 100 chongbo of farmland and more farm machines, and when chemicalization is realized. Then each farmer will be able to tend four chongbo of paddy field or ten chongbo of non-paddy fields, and eight hour workday will be enforced in the countryside.

At present, the number of tractors per 100 chongbo of cultivated land stands at 6 in the flat areas and 5 in the intermediate and mountainous areas and that of lorries one per 100 chongbo.

The number of tractors per 100 chongbo of cultivated land will reach 8-10 in 1984, the final year of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984), and that of lorries per 100 chongbo 3-4 in the near future in the country.

Last year, thousands of tractors and a large number of modern farm machines such as rice-transplanting machines and harvesters found their way into the rural communities and the amount of chemical fertilizers applied per chongbo in the paddy and non-paddy fields reached 1,500 kg, 200-300 kg greater than in 1977.

The amount of chemical fertilizers applied per chongbo in 1977 reached 1,300 kg in paddy fields and 1,200 kg in maize fields and the supply of herbicides was 2.4 times the 1970 figure.

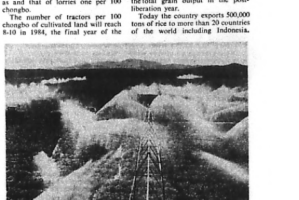
The per chongbo rice output of Korea has surpassed levels in the ridiseased states of many countries of the world.

In the country the per chongbo output of rice stood at 5.9 tons and of maize 5 tons already in 1974.

In 1977 the per hectare rice output in the major rice producing areas along the west coast of the country reached 8-9 tons.

The country produced 7 million tons of grain in 1974, more than 8 million tons in 1976, and 8.5 millions tons in 1977, 4.5 times the total grain output in the post-liberation year.

Today the country exports 500,000 tons of rice to more than 20 countries of the world including Indonesia.



Water is being sprinkled as the modern irrigation network is available everywhere.

South Pyongan Province

Situated in northwestern region of the DPRK, South Pyongan Province rests in Pyongyang, the capital where President Kim Il Sung was born. This province borders on North Pyongan, Chagang, South Hamgyong, Kangwon, and South and North Hwanghae provinces and its west faces the West Sea.

The province comprises about one-tenth of the northern half of the DPRK. It rises high in the north-country and gradually falls towards the coastal region. Complex mountain ranges run north. The province has many rivers, including the Taedong and Chongchon rivers. It abounds in underground resources as well as soil.

Its capital Pyongsong is a newly built modern scientific and cultural city.

Before liberation South Pyongan Province had a very weak economy. Today, it has a very powerful power heavy industrial complexes.

The Sungri Automobile Combine, the first in manufacturing trucks and lorry in Korea, now produces tens of thousands of tractors a year. It also mass-producces "Chaju," "Keosol" and other heavy-duty lorries.

In the province are many other factories and enterprises including the Sunchon Cement Factory, a new building-materials and fibre plant, and the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant.

South Pyongan Province holds an important place in the mining industry as it has the Combined Anju Coal Mine and many other ore and coal mines.

The Sungri Automobile Combine

Besides, such powerful heavy industrial plants as the Taean Heavy Machine Factory, Taedong-gang Power Plant, and Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Plant are now springing up in the province. Light and local industries have made remarkable progress alongside heavy industry in the province.

The Yoldosanchelli Plain is one of the country's major granaries. This vast plain covering Anju, Mundok, Sukchon and Pyongsong areas is covered by a network of channels of the Pyongsan-Pyongnam Irrigation System.

The cooperative farmers there farm their irrigated paddy fields partly by dint of machines and chemicals: more than 150 tractors plus many trucks, transplanters, rice-trans-planting machines, a number of rice harvesters, and 1,000 trailing farm machines.

In parallel with the Pyongnam Irrigation System, Kaechon-Yonsan advance has another big Kiyang Irrigation System watering land partly by Taedong, Kangso, Chungsan, Kyonggang and Namsoc. The irrigated rice land of the province has been further expanded recently thanks to active measures taken to use perfectly new and irrigate terraced fields. The province has stockbreeding and fruit-growing farms.

There are many new cities including Pyongsong, One of them is Anju, a modern industrial and cultural city as it is built grandly in harmony with its hilly terrain.

In the centre of the city stands a department store with a floor space of 4,000 square metres and 4 service blocks upon blocks of 6-15-storied apartment houses along with modern schools and public buildings.

Against old castle-walls there lies the 150,000-square-metre-wide Children Park with a boat-pond. It draws many working people. The magnificent Anju Theater rises high on the top of a picturesque hill near the long road. On high and low hills stand modern buildings such as an international hotel and a hospital to add to the harmony of the city looks.

Namgo City located at the mouth of the Taedong River has also completely changed its looks after liberation. Taean City and Tokchon town too have been newly built.

The countryside has also changed beyond recognition. A few years ago more than 1,000 thatched cottages in Ryongrim-ri of Mundok county situated in the middle of the Yoldosanchelli Plain moved into new houses. Now it is thriving with two- or three-storied farmhouses, schools, a house of culture and public service establishments and has assumed such a town. It is literally a "town of agricultural working people." Such towns have been built in Kwangdok district of Sukchon county, Munhung-ri of Kodaeng county and many other places.

The wide recreation area Mt. Taesong-san is in the vicinity. It has the ancient wall which was built 1,500 years ago with the length of 8 kilometres and several gates. The Central Zoo and the Central Botanical Garden are situated on the mountain foot. The zoo has with a space of more than 300 hectares is keeping the above 1,000 kinds of animals. The botanical garden covering more than 250 hectares has above 2,000 species of plants. An amusement centre extending 80,000 square metres is found in Mt. Taesong-san.

In the mountain there are more than 100 ponds and lakes, including the Lake Taesong-ho which is a crag pond. Arbors and pavilions stand on the high and low peaks for the people.

Untold Story on Korean Culture (6)

Formation of Korean Nation

Today, there is a boom for archaeological research activities and studies in ancient history.

Playing a part in this boom is a book entitled "Studies on Early Korea-Japan Relations (History on Ancient Korea-Japan Relations—the Yamato Regime and Mimana Nal" written in 1966 by Kim Sok Hyong, a historian of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Thanks to the efforts of Japanese researchers after World War II, ancient Japanese history is being unveiled.

Studies on ancient Korean history have progressed with rapid strides.

As a result of the investigation in the past scores of years, researches on Korean history between the 10th and 3rd century B.C. have been systematized.

Thus, five-thousand-year-long Korean history has been studied scientifically. However, recently Pak Jung Hi gave instructions to scientifically prove that the Korean nation is different in the with from that in the south and that the Korean people are not homogeneous.

Before Pak Jung Hi made these instructions, some Japanese historians already insisted that there has never been a nation called the Korean nation.

This assertion is shear nonsense and is politically motivated.

Recent excavations have revealed that a highly-developed cultural area was formed during a period between the 10th and the 7th century B.C. in the area extending from the east of the Liao Ho valley in the northeastern part of China and the south of the Sungari River to the southern coast of the Korean Peninsula.

The culture was quite different from a culture in other areas. This fact can be learned from pire-shaped bronze daggers and earthenware. These kinds of daggers and earthenware were produced only from that area.

These facts eloquently tells that at that time the Korean nation was formed as a nation with an original culture.

In the period (8th-7th century B.C.), various ancient states were formed in Korea. These ancient states were Kochosen, Buyo and Chinguk.

It was revealed that at the Kangsan-ri Tumulus built in those days, one hundred and scores of people were buried alive as "servants to the deceased king." The fact that the head of a local powerful family buried in the tumulus with such a great number of people proves that this tumulus was a powerful slave-owning state.

From the above-said facts, it can be understood that passages in Asanjo or Kaya, a confederation of the words of Guan Zhong, who was prime minister of Chi in the 7th century B.C. China were correct.

Unlike other peoples, the Korean nation settled in and around the Korean Peninsula for scores of thousands of years, developed high civilization and constructed powerful states.

Herein lies the reason why the Korean nation is homogeneous.

Concluded. *By Song Se Hwan, Korean writer resident in Japan)*

South Koreans Democrats Want 'North-South Coalition Government'

This year the Korean people meet the 34th year of the winning of their independence from the Japanese colonial rule. Their independence, however, did not mean the single state due to the occupation of the U.S. troops of south Korea instead of the Japanese imperialists.

The Pak Jung Hi junta is now clamouring that "south Koreans cannot live with the northern Communists" and that "south Koreans must live seperately with the north Koreans." They are aiming to create "two Koreas" on the peninsula.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has, however, expressed its willingness to reopen the deadlocked dialogue if it is for the reunification.

Most of the south Korean democrats have also expressed their will for the reunification.

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward as his aim:

"The Government of the Republic is making every sincere effort to bring about a speedy end for the peaceful settlement of the reunification question and keeps an open door for a dialogue at all times. We leave the door open for a conversation with the United States and with the south Korean authorities and political parties, too.

"The fundamental guarantee of independent and peaceful reunification lies in great national unity. Since there actually exist the different ideologies and social systems in the north and the south of our country, peaceful reunification is unthinkable apart from the idea and principle of great national unity. The struggle of our nation for reunification is by no means a struggle between communism and capitalism; it is a struggle between the invading and the invaded and between patriotism and betrayal of the country. In other words, our struggle for national reunification is a liberation struggle for national sovereignty and a patriotic struggle for national union. In order to reunify the country, therefore, the north and the south should refrain from advancing communist and capitalist ideas respectively, but should not forward a common idea—the national idea—and, on this basis, achieve the great unity of the whole nation."

From the address at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK)

As the President said, the struggle for reunification is not a struggle between communism and capitalism.

As for the coalition with the Communists in the northern half, south Korean democrats mentioned its necessity, too.

Follow excerpts from the arguments on the reunification problem made by south Korean democrats.

Federation as Means of Reunification

Chon Gwan U, former editor-in-chief of Dong-A Ilbo.

The call for 'UN-supervised North-South General Elections' is an important instance of reviewing a long-standing policy. The problem here is not 'UN supervision' but 'North-South General Elections.'

Under the present situation, a government born of general elections willlinevitably be a pro-American reunification government. The chances are that the Pak Jung Hi clique in South will lead in the first and second general elections.

We seek national unity in good faith, transcending ideologies. But, what will happen if there is a North-South unity as long as the basic difference in ideology exists? Can epithets be justified by the precedent of democracies where the Communist Party is legalized?

The call for "UN-supervised North-South General Elections" is a proposal to be described as characteristic of that period in which the possibility of unifying the country by force was not ruled out even though all parties were committed to the peaceful reunification.

Here, we must devise an alternative, to "North-South General Elections."

Regardless of its precise academic definition, a federal state means the formation of one state through the merger of two or more states. Diverse forms of federal states have existed in history.

I propose that our nation take the form of a united state within a framework where North and South each keeps its respective system for the time being before 'North-South General Elections.

At the beginning, this state may have only a weak coherence, but in time it will discover, institutionalize and organize consensus between them through multilateral and phased exchange.

I believe that under confederation the two sides will be able to take necessary steps on an equal footing and in a progressive manner for relaxation of tension—including the reduction of arms too costly for our own resources—narrow their differences, consolidate cohesion and eventually form a single state.

Past and contemporary forms of federation may be helpful but are far from satisfactory. There must be a completely new form fit for our specific circumstances.

(From the article of September, 1972 on "My recommendations on National Reunification)

Coexistent Reunification

Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate

Only democracy is the most effective guarantee for peace and democracy also leads us to reunification.

The first step in north-south reunification is coexistent reunification. The two systems should be allowed to be communized nor should we try to change the system in the north. South Korea's reunification policy is to be described as characteristic of that period in which the possibility of unifying the country by force was not ruled out even though all parties were committed to the peaceful reunification.

Here, we must devise an alternative, to "North-South General Elections."

Regardless of its precise academic definition, a federal state means the formation of one state through the merger of two or more states.

Seek Things in Common

Song Gun Ho, former editor-in-chief of Dong-A Ilbo

Secondly, we should stress north-south identity rather than north-south distinction. If we are to achieve peaceful reunification, we must search for common ground, namely, identity. Stressing the degree of north-south difference amounts to stressing that much difficulty in achieving the peaceful reunification. It is necessary to stress that a difference is temporal but identity is eternal and essential. Only then, the possibility of peaceful reunification will be greater than so much.

Thirdly, differing politics now function in the north and the south. In order to achieve a peaceful reunification, it is necessary to seek for things in common and initiate interchange and cooperation. Efforts should be made to find things in common between the north and the south, national, social, economic and political. Such common groundwork alone could make it possible to pave a wide and smooth way for reunification. If the press have a firm and proper understanding of these points, the goal of reunification is never far away nor impossible.

(From his article contributed to the July-August issue of *The Voice of the Pacific*, a Korean-language monthly magazine published in Seoul)

Stop Calling Northern "Puppets"

Rev. Hann Sok Hon

Our fellow countrymen, let's stop calling the people in the north puppets or northern puppets for Heaven's sake!

To have the country reunified is not a simple assertion of physical power but is our clear claim to the South Korean people. The essence is that the separated halves of our country should be reunified across our limbs and body. We must know to respect each other's personality under any circumstances.

Then, what is the meaning of *peaceful* ? It means *coexistent reunification*. This word suggests a total disregard for any attempt to use force against the north. How can we reconcile such attitude and the communist international reunification? How can we assume that the people in the north will trust us? Otherwise, are we insisting that they should become puppets for the sake of national reunification? Are the people in the north sure to express thoughts of their calling them *puppets*? Perhaps, none of us is certain of their response. We are deceiving ourselves, indeed.

So far I have always abstained from calling the people in the north *puppets*. I've, in future, too, I commit myself to refrain from using such word. *Puppet* is a politically-inspired term. Any given political term is not precise in describing the object concerned. It is employed to serve a certain political purpose. The ruling classes may use the term *puppet* as a token to the grass roots whose permanent task is to carry history forward. I have no intention to force anything at all upon you. I'm not a politician.

This is something I can tell you with confidence.

The word *puppet* we should be neither in our mouth nor in our mind. Stop it!

(From his article run in the June, 1978 issue of *The Voice of the Pacific*)

Democracy and Reunification

Pastor Mun Ik Hwan

We must view national reunification as the foremost task of our people. Dodging this job is tantamount to dodging the worst tragedy of our nation, the abandonment of Korean cultural heritage.

Foreign powers may try to perpetuate the split of Korea in order to promote their interests. This must be resisted categorically by our people. We must say, "Stop it." We cannot remain indifferent onlookers, while the foreign powers are free to deal with the critical matter of determining the future course of our nation.

Korea must be reunified as a result of the mobilization of the Korean people of these resources, come what may. In short, we the Koreans must become a decisive motive force in the reunification process, the only way that will enable us to become the masters of a reunified Korea.

As I have said earlier, a host of issues must be settled in the effort to achieve the territorial reintegration. Any given individual person may not argue their instant solution. We must use all the available resources of our nation must be utilized.

Then, the question is how to organize the potential resources of the nation's resources.

The only alternative is left open. It is in restoring democracy. Restoration of democracy is another one priority in our struggle for the supreme historic cause of national reunification.

(From his article contributed to the July-August issue of *The Voice of the People*)

EDITORIAL

National unity is essential for successful efforts to achieve the peaceful and independent reunification, as the matter affects the fifty million Korean people as a whole, wherever they reside, at home or abroad. The most important aspect of the reunification issue is that it never involves a cut-throat conflict between the communists and the nationalists. The reunification process is restoring national sovereignty, territory and society lost to the foreign forces. The division of the Korean Peninsula is the result by the work of the foreign forces, never a result of the communist-nationalist or-capitalist rivalry.

In other words, reunifying the country is establishing democracy in the whole of Korea and making work Korea for the Koreans' sake. The key habit-forming factor in reunification is the uncompromising commitment to reunification. A successful reunification, therefore, makes it insensitive for all Koreans in all walks of life, young and old, men and women, to unite with the traditional Korean cultural values.

As the remnant of the colonial system in the north and the capitalist system in the south is an undesirable reality, it is the only practical necessity to achieve collaboration between the two; the two should never be pitted against each other. It is totally unnecessary to pit Christianity against Buddhism. Unity and collaboration must transcend the other minor differences: unity of diversity.

All the fifty million Koreans have vital interests in the reunification issue when at least several million families are separated. This domestic issue has to be resolved by the forces to be dictated by foreigners. Talks about peaceful reunification, to this end, all the political parties, public organizations and individuals in the north and south Koreas must be allowed to travel between the two and launch their activities without any restriction.

This process must be free from any mud-slinging but must facilitate the forewarning of mutual trust and confidence between the two. In a due course of time, a pan-national congress of all the social sectors north and south should be organized to discuss the most important issue facing the Korean people. Or a political consultative conference should be held.

All the Koreans are after all Koreans before they are advocates of any given political ideology or religious faith. As long as they value this identity, they can certainly achieve national unity and the Korean people have to have their free will and reflected in the reunification process. As such, democracy serves to deepen the unity of the south Korean people. The devil of democracy will eventually lead to renewal of hostilities as the crackdown on the people requires weapons and diversion of public attention to an external factor, namely, the imminent "threat from the north." The murder of Assemblyman Cho and the arrest of arch bishop, the creation of tension and the attempt at perpetuation of the division of Korea as "two Koreas." Authoritarian rule or fascism stands in the way of the effort of every Korean to achieve national reunification.

It is necessary to take steps to remove all the legal and institutional barriers to the reunification effort. Any association with the reunification process is criminalized by the Pak Jung Hi junta's maximum penalty of death under the "Anti-Communist and National Security Law," the "Yasis Constitution," the "presidential emergency decree," and the "Public Security Law." All these "laws" must be abolished. It is vital for south Korean democrats to replace the present Pak junta.

The release of political prisoners must be immediate and unconditional, without any *dance* of redetention, and their illegal convictions must be nullified. The freedoms of speech, conversion, the right of public demonstration, assembly and association must all be restored in good faith. The spirit of collaboration with the people in the north and communication must be the ethos of the south Korean society.

These democratic and unity have been achieved, north-south talks must aim at exactly the opposite, right from-chance in all the fields and reducing alone potential for war. To this end, all the political parties, public organizations and individuals in the north and south Kores must be allowed to travel between the two and launch their activities without any restriction.

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Background of Expulsion of Ma'nichi Correspondent

The People's Korea reported on the south Korean authorities' order to expel Mainichi Shimbun, a Japanese correspondent, from Seoul in the previous issue.

As criticisms of this order grow stronger and a bit more public concdems it we will carry a gist of the article in the Dec. 26, 1978 issue of the Mainichi Shimbun, which "violated the immigration control law" of south Korea.

The main title is "Pak's inauguration for second term", and the subtitle is "Strong power and dictatorship is last for another 6 years."

The headline of the article says:

South Korean President Pak Jung Hi takes the oath of office for another six-year term on Dec. 27.

After Pak obtained martial law in 1972, he held all powers in his hands and inaugurated the so-called 'Yusin (to Sustain the strongest political system" ever foisted on that country, giving priority to national security and high economic growth.

However, Pak has held power for 17 years since the military coup d'Etat, and in the meantime corruption has prevailed in south Korea and payoff scandals have been uncovered in succession.

South Korea now faces serious problems such as the ever-aggravating inflation, widening income gap, domestic arms buildup following the U.S. troops' pullout from south Korea, and so forth.

The article goes on:

The order to set free Kim Dae Jung, Pak's political foe and former Presidential candidate came as a means of countering strong criticisms at home and abroad that human rights has been violated severely in south Korea.

South Korea began to build its "unique political system" which we had never seen before in Asia, in the autumn of 1972.

Pak Jung Hi abolished the Presidential election by a direct vote of the people after he defeated Kim Dae Jung in the 1971 Presidential election and started the so-called "National Conference for Unification (NCU)," headed by Pak himself as its chairman.

Pak Jung Hi was elected President for another six-year term by an indirect secret vote of 2,357 deputies whom he personally named without any dissocution.

This year, an election was also held in May to elect 2,583 second-term delegates to NCU, and he was elected President without any real candidate in July. The persentage of votes for Pak was 99.9 %.

South Korea's export, which stood at only 1,600 million dollars, in 1971 when the "Yusin System" was established, hit a 12.5 billion dollar mark at the end of this year.

However, in this situation the junta's assertion that limitations on the fundamental rights of the people and on freedom are unavoidable, is taken for granted in south Korea.

Especially, the presidential emergency measures proclaimed succesively to prohibit any kind of anti-government criticisms, made the people's life very gloomy.

Presidential Emergency Measures No. 9 which was proclaimed on May 13, 1975 coupled with the fall of Indochina, has been effective for more than three and half years.

There are no signs to show that the junta intends to weakening the suppression of anti-government forces by the national security and information agencies.

The Pak government tries to solve a number of problems, economic, military and diplomatic by maintaining emergency measures not by politics based on the people's will.

The problems of political prisoners, including Mr. Kim Dae Jung, the corruption of the priviledged circles headed by ex-cronies appointed to protect the interests of zaibatsu and a widening gap between the rich and the poor are also serious so serious that the people can no longer ignore them.

The policy of high economic growth which has played a big role in silencing the opposition to the people, began to fade away.

When the question is changing from the enlargement of the pie to the distribution of the pie, serious problems such as world-wide stagflation, skyrocketing prices of oil, the retirement of China as an economic power and the modernization drive by advanced nations and so on, will compel Pak to change the policy of high growth economy.

Domestic economic problems like the ever-increasing inflation, the wages hike and labor unrest such that the government itself cannot expect them.

Anxiety among the people who say that the enlargement of the pie, and not the "distribution of theipie" participate in growth as the days go by.

The anti-government forces including the Catholic churches headed by Cardinal Kim, its key figure, students, scholars, journalists will hold higher their slogan for abolition of the "Yusin Constitution" and its system which completely ignores democracy based on parliamentarism.

How will President Pak who follows the course to permanent dictatorship by removing all his foes, answer the voices calling for a change in his course?

The inaguration ceremony slated for Dec. 27 will be very calm, but in reality the ship "Pak" is in for rough waters.

This is a summary of the article carried in the Dec. 26 issue of the Mainichi Shimbun. The article avoids subjective judgements and uses euphemistic expressions.

For example, when ordinary journalists refer to Pak's dictatorship as a "fascist political system," the writer says "unique political system."

We can't find any reasons in the article when he should be expelled.

What a Mainichi correspondent wrote about was the present south Korean situation as it was.

This case shows how Pak Jung Hi has been on edge and in south Korea how freedom of the press is suppressed.

Maeda, Mainichi correspondent, is the fourth Japanese victim to be ordered out of south Korea since 1971.

Three Yomiuri Shimbun correspondents were expelled before.

Major Dates

In 1978 the Pak junta interfered directly in the Japanese politics and tried to force Japanese mass media not to carry articles unfavorable to south Korea.

Follow major dates of the maneuvers committed by the 'south Korea.

Jan. 31:

TBS, a Japanese TV networks' telecasted a report that the "Association for Unification of Korea by Peaceful Movement" formed by south Korean Communist government-in-exile, held a meeting. In this connection, the support south Korean junta to Japan has threatened THS that if the report is not corrected, a TBS correspondent in Seoul will be expelled from south Korea.

March:

At a meeting held in the "Central Organization Committee" which is financed by Mindan (pro-Pak organization) in Japan, it was made clear that Mindan members had made a plan to work on the Japanese government, media, and discussed "how to correct slanted reports on south Korea."

March 23-24:

A south Korea-Japan meeting for the study of editing was held and participants discussed "the measures how to combat anti-Pak reports. It was disclosed later that at the meeting was "Some problems of Japan-Republic Korea relations and editing."

April 17:

A report on a visit to the DPRK which was to be published in "Sekai Shimbun", a Japanese local newspaper, was killed under pressure exercised by the Japanese branch of south Korea to bear on the paper.

Sep. 22:

The Yomiuri Shimbun corrected an article carried in its evening edition under pressue applied by the puppet south Korea Embassy in Tokyo.

Dec. 18:

The puppet south Korean embassy in Japan invited Japanese journalists and cultural leaders to a banquet given at Hotel Okura in an attempt to win them over to the Pak's side.

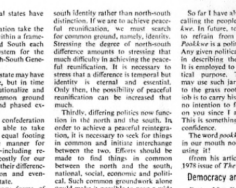
Dec. 20:

The puppet south Korean embassy in Tokyo held a discussion meeting for mutural understanding "between south Korea and Japan and analyzed editorials and articles in Japanese newspapers and urged that slanted report on south Korea be corrected.

Dec. 30:

The Pak junta seized a movie film by NHK, which covered Kim Dae Jung speaking at a prayer meeting arranged by the Christian National Council of Churches" (KNCC).

"Yusin" Mindan In 1979



Cho Il Jae

The "Yusin" Mindan has been hostling since the beginning of this year, because of the upcoming election of a new executive board, **Kim Jong Ryon**, who was the chairman of the secretary board of the "Blue House", has been appointed as "ambassador" to Japan and Cho Il Jae, former "ROK minister" to Japan, has been appointed as a "president-appointed national assemblyman."

This is said to be intended to strengthen the junta's operations in Japan and hold the Mindan organization "under the control of residents' union in Japan) under its control.

Pak's Tightest Control

Kim Jong Ryon served for 9 years as chairman of the secretary board of the "Blue House". As he was "in charge of affairs with the press" and "met with the press frequently", he became an "old friend" of many journalists in Japan and has connections with the press, and "We must strengthen our operation on south Korea in an organized way."

Jan. 23-24:

At the meeting, Mindan members said, "We should get the picture of internal affairs of the Japanese press". "It is necessary to have a firm contacts with the press", and "We must strengthen our operation on south Korea in an organized way."

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Mindan Executives' Connection with "Anti-Communist League"

Advertisements of the names of Chairman Cho Il Jae and the directors of the three organs of Mindan had even a panel set up at the headquarters chiefs of Mindan appeared in "Shin Shindan", organ of the "International Anti-Communist League," along with the names of Pak Jung Hi Japanese lobbyist, Kim Sam Gun, who was the assistant director-general of "Shin Shindan" regularly visited the office of the Pak Jung Hi Japanese lobbyist, Kim Sam Gun, who was the assistant director-general of "Shin Shindan" regularly visited the office of the Mindan executive committee members and ordinary members.

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Pastor Mun Ik Hwan

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Then, the question is how to organize the potential resources of the nation's resources.

The only alternative is left open. It is in restoring democracy. Restoration of democracy is another one priority in our struggle for the supreme historic cause of national reunification.

(From his article contributed to the July-August issue of *The Voice of the People*)

Rodong Sinmun

Pak's Human Trade To South America

PYONGYANG, January 9 (KCNA)—The Pak Jung Hi traitor clique decided a few days ago to sell off 300 families of South Koreans as the first batch of their human traffic this year to south America under cultural emigration," according to a report.

Commenting on this, Rodong Sinmun organ of the Workers' Party of Korea) today says that Pak Jung Hi the puppet has used human traffic as an important means of money-making ever since he usurped power.

The author of the commentary says:

It is a widely known fact that the puppet, putting up "manpower export" and "emigration" as a policy, openly declared that it is the most "lucrative export industry without chimney."

Even according to data released by the puppet authorities, as of 1977 over 87,470 people under the name of "manpower export" and 43,990 others as "emigrants" to foreign monopoly capitalists at home and abroad.

The Pak Jung Hi traitor clique line their pocket by selling even children. They sold over 12,000 children in ten years after mid-sixties as a gift.

The number of south Korean people sold abroad by them as "brides" "agricultural emigrants" and "nurses," exceeds 553,000, counting only those made known. These are the crimes of traitor Pak Jung Hi against the country and the nation.

Playing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for describing their criminal human trade as a "means of relieving the unemployed" and "means of making a fortune at a stroke," the commentary continues this as a sheer lie for advertewashing their human traffic.

The national insult, harsh exploitation and miserable plight of the south Korean people sold abroad by the puppet clique fully show the treacherous nature of the puppets.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique worked out even a "ten-year plan of emigration" and continued to sell off over one million south Korean people to foreign countries in the near future.

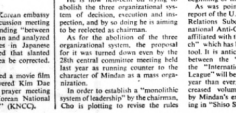
The south Korean people should no longer tolerate the human traffic by the Pak Jung Hi traitor clique and fatten on the blood and lives of fellow countrymen.

The unedifying national resentment against the human traffic may explode to make a clean sweep of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

S. Korean Workers Involved in Iran Revolt

South Korean workers of the Hyundae Construction Co. in Iran on Jan. 6 met a traffic accident as they sought a better because of rising oil prices. 6 killed and 4 seriously wounded, according to the Jan. 9 issue of the south Korean vernacular daily Hanguk Ilbo. This is part of the workers in the 12,000 south Korean workers in Iran.

Li Gi Taek, secretary general of the south Korean opposition New Democratic Party strongly denounced the south Korean authorities for their cooly reaction to the accident, opinion when they should take proper steps.



A south Korean miner in West Germany

Seoul's "Diplomatic Offensive" Backfires

In the wake of the "China-U.S." and "China-Japan" rapprochement, the south Koreans, which are isolated within and without these days, are determined to improve its relations with socialist countries and Third World countries through the so-called massive "diplomatic offensive."

At the end of last year, the Chairman of the "National Assembly" of south Korea announced a diplomatic plan, babbling that the "regime" would conduct from the beginning of the New Year "invitation diplomacy" and "visiting diplomacy," with the "assemblymen's friendship society" as the center.

Seoul's so-called "diplomatic offensive" has been widely conducted especially since the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was admitted to the United Nations as a full member of the World Health Organization (WHO) in July, 1973.

In the late 1940's and 50's, UN member states numbered between 50 and 60, while the present Third World countries were yet to achieve independence.

Under these circumstances, the Americans which helped most UN member states rehabilitate their economies, illegally created the "Republic of Korea" in south Korea, forcing the UN member countries to recognize the "ROK" as a legitimate government.

The situation has changed, however, since the 30th UNGA passed a new Pyongyang resolution in Autumn, 1975, which among others called for the removal of the UN name from the legitimacy claim of the Seoul junta.

Jilted by Non-Alignment

Shortly before this major dramatic change in the world body on the Korean debate, the Seoul junta's attempt to win the "anti-imperialist" separate admission to the UN" of Seoul together with the United States, was scarcely resisted on Aug. 8 by the 7th Non-Aligned Country Conference.

Moreover, at the Foreign Minister's Conference of Non-Aligned States which opened in Lima on Aug. 25 the same year the so-called "application for admission in the non-alignment movement" submitted by south Korea was turned down. Most member states in unison branded the Park junta as a "despicable puppet serving US imperialism" and a "foe of the non-aligned countries and the Third World people."

The south Korean junta was blamed and denounced also at the non-aligned countries meetings held later.

Facing this situation, the south Korean "regime" struggling to woo Third World countries with the strength and backing of both the Americans and the Japanese. They conduct in tantamount to the act of divided Third World and non-aligned countries.

This is a link in the chain of the counter-revolutionary strategy of the imperialist reactionaries to undermine from within the ever-strengthening and developing movement and weaken the world's anti-imperialist force. They seek to step into the movement to play the role of a shock brigade for the imperialists to confuse and obstruct it.

In 1977, the Seoul junta had sent "missions" to Middle East and African countries in a "diplomatic" campaign to beg for "support" to and "cooperation" with them while summoning "diplomats" from the African and Middle East areas, claiming that they had "supported" the "national liberation movements" and "opposed racial discrimination," and the like.

It is a well-known fact that south Korea, maintaining "friendly" relations with Israel, freely tendered the last struggle of the Arab peoples whenever Israel provoked a war of aggression against the Arab people, and defended the Israelites in every way, declaring that they "will dispatch volunteers."

In 1976, following the dissolution of the South Fast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC), which was set up by the instruments of Washington in its anti-"communist" fortresses in the region, south Korean junta tried to innovate and revive its relations with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries in the areas of economic, diplomatic, technical and cultural relations.

The south Korean "regime" had an urgent need to strengthen its relations with those countries in connection with a new deceitful situation surrounding Korea, which was featured by the Washington escape from Asia and by the strained relations with their master due to the disclosure of the pay-off scandal on the Capitol Hill.

In the Asian region the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has so far established as diplomatic relations with 17 countries, in comparison with Seoul's 13.

Rejected by Peking, Moscow

Moreover, in 1978, the south Korean junta also tried to approach the socialist and communist nations including China. The People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union both of which did not admit Seoul's rabid anti-"communist" policy and Seoul's undemocratic "rule" in particular, and tried to get the "ROK" recognized internationally, while promulgating the idea for a "four-party talk" or "six-party talk" on the Korean question.

This scheme, however, was totally rejected by the two socialist giants. Denying the idea of "two Koreas", recognition of north and south Korea," and "simultaneous admission into the United Nations, and the admission into the United Nations of the Korean "regime" alone, Chairman Hua Kuofeng of the Chinese Communist Party said in his address at the Peking rame mass rally in May last year:

"We maintain that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the sole legal sovereign Korean state. We do not recognize the south Korean authorities."

On the other hand, according to a recent issue of the Japanese weekly circulation daily "Yomiuri Shimbun," a political commentator of the Soviet power "Izvestia" said in connection with the Soviet attitude toward south Korea, that the Soviet Union regards the south Korean "regime" as a puppet regime of the United States and invariably takes a reinicited stand toward it.

Last year also witnessed the Algerian Government's measure to sever ties with the south Korean "regime."

The statement issued by the government on Dec. 17 last noted that it recognized only one Korea state represented by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and branded Seoul as a puppet "government."

Things in the world will not change

Traitor Pak Jung Hi playing with a dog of former vice-President Johnson in the courtyard of the White House. The scene witnesses the relation between the master and his servant. (1965)

tries including the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba have decided to boycott the 42nd World Shooting Championships on June 7-17 last in Seoul, denouncing south Korea as a foe of the people's liberation and a den of U.S. imperialism and its puppets.

in favor of Seoul, no matter how much the south Korean Pak junta may publicize their groundless "high economic growth" or step up influence-peddling operations, in a desperate attempt to improve its image in its international relations. Nothing will save the south Korean "regime" from isolation in the world community of nations.

Ominous Symptoms before Pak's 2nd-Term

The south Korean dictator Pak Jung Hi on Dec. 27 last year took the "presidential office" for the second six-year term under the "yusin" dictatorship.

In his inaugural speech, Pak expressed his uneasiness, saying that south Korea is faced with another difficulty as the situation around the Korean Peninsula is changing within the framework of complex shifts in international relations, that he added that cutthroat international economic competition is adding acutely to the difficulties of south Korea's trade and resources problems.

Last year south Korea recorded a huge trade deficit amounting to $2,749 million dollars, a sharp increase as against the 1977 figure of 764 million dollars, according to the "commerce-industry ministry". South Korea's central bank revealed that south Korea showed a 1978 current account deficit of one billion dollars due to a wide gap in the trade account. It is said the widest gap in three years.

The recent Sino-American rapprochement and the conclusion of the "China-Japan friendship and amity treaty" have thrown Park's "yusin" regime into confusion and uneasiness unsteadily.

Reporting on the normalization of Sino-American relations, a local newspaper "Tonga Ilbo", Dec. 19, quoted a "government" official as saying that Washington's decision of Taiwan should be considered serious for south Korea, too, as south Korea shares the same interests with the latter.

Among other things, the ever-expanding movement for withdrawal of American forces from south Korea is giving the Park regime sleepless nights.

NON-CONFIDENCE

At home, in the so-called "general election," Park's Democratic Republican Party" came second to the opposition New Democratic Party" in the number of votes garnered by it. In addition, of the total 17 million eligible voters, 12 million or 30%, voted against the government or abstained from voting. So, the Park regime is supported by a minority accounting for only 30%, of the total voting public.

The results of the voting were an expression of non-confidence of the nation in the dictatorial regime and reflected their rejection of its inflation-stimulating economic policy for "high growth."

CHANGING TO US AID JUNGLE

In this context, an unexpected "turbulent ripple" was made and the dissident leader Kim Dae Jung was elected last December.

By releasing Kim Dae Jung, who has been Park's most formidable opponent since the 1971 "presidential election", Park Jung Hi attempts to appease the increasing anti-"yusin" sentiments among the people. On the other hand, the parasitic dictator expects that the release of the well-known crusader may improve his image vis-a-vis the critical world public, in an attempt to cope with radical changes in the international situation triggered by the Sino-American rapprochement and the Sino-Japanese treaty.

In particular, this action is believed a preliminary step toward a planned Seoul-Washington summit scheduled for June.

A final report on Seoul's payoff scandal, involving US Congressmen, was presented by Fraser-headed House subcommittee on Asian affairs, and Washington judged that a favourable condition was created for the solution of bilateral pending issues. In addition, the release of Pak's bugbear ritual was unnecessarily required by US President Carter, the self-styled advocate of human rights diplomacy, for his acceptance of a talk with south Korea dictator, in order to appease the public opinion at home and abroad protesting against Pak's repressive action.

It is expected that the coming summit will tackle the south Korea-US problems including the gradual withdrawal of closer bilateral relationships; the reconfirmation of the "two-Korea" policy and of their opposition to so-called DPRK-US talks; the suspension of Washington's troop withdrawal plan and increased US military aid; reinforced economic support; and American mediation in Seoul's approach to Peking and Moscow.

The Pak regime hopes that a successful summit with Carter will help extricate itself from the crisis.

The "yushin method" resulted in a mass dismissal of 11 ministers in charge of economic affairs; a total reassignment of the ministers responsible for foreign affairs and national security; and the appointment of new ambassadors to Washington and Tokyo, Seoul's master patrons.

So, the "reshuffle" reveals Pak's intention to hold the dismissed ministers responsible for the failure of economic policy, and to overcome the crisis with the backing of the two nations by strengthening Seoul's junior partnership with them.

EMERGING INNER-CONFLICTS

It is also reported from Seoul that a heated discrete started among the ministers in charge of economic affairs right after the "reshuffle" on the future economic policies. Pak's "stabilization" faction, who rumours about a "confrontation" between the "government" and businessmen leaders are widely circulated. What is more, intense contradictions and conflicts are becoming serious among the ruling circles themselves. Most serious is the everincreasing rivalries in the hierarchy, involving former "prime minister" Kim Jong Pil, former "speaker" Chung Il Kwon and former "KCIA director" Li Hu Rak, especially, who are vying for the "chairmanship of the national assembly" and the "secretary-general of the party."

UNDAUNTED MOVEMENT

These developments in south Korea suggest that a more stubborn popular movement for democracy, reunification and democracy will be seen this year, forming a broader and stronger national united front against Pak's dictatorship.

On DPRK-US Peace Talks (2)

Washington's Reaction

(Continued from the previous issue)

What is Washington's reaction to Pyongyang's overtures on a bilateral peace negotiation? So far, the US remains deaf to this call.

In face of the mounting demand of the world public for American disengagement from Korea after Indochina debacle in 1975, Washington concocts and brand-new plan to stay indefinitely at least in south Korea.

Motivated by this intention, Washington put into effect the "two Korea" policy, imitation "two Germanies" in the name of "detente" and "status quo" of the divided peninsula. The "admission of DPRK and ROK" only came out as a follower of the "Nixon doctrine."

In pursuit of this policy, the Nixon and Ford administrations, with the aid of Japan and their Western allies, invented a formula of "cross recognition" of north and south Korea, their "simultaneous UN membership" and the "equal significance of strength" between them.

KISSINGER PLAN

Reference to minor American policy in the 30th UNGA, Dec. 25, 1975, in connection with the UN State Secretary Kissinger said:

"The United States and south Korea are proposing to the parties of the armistice agreement in the conference to discuss ways to preserve the armistice agreement. At the meeting, we would also be prepared to discuss with south Korea the tension on the Korean Peninsula, including the possibility of a larger conference to negotiate a more fundamental arrangement."

"The United States supports the dual entry of both north and south Korea into the United Nations without prejudice to their eventual reunification. For our part, the north Korean and its allies would move to improve their relations with south Korea and would be prepared to take similar reciprocal action."

Proposing the convening of a "conference on Korea" and "changed situations at the UN, Washington turned out in shelving the Korean issue in the 27th General Assembly in 1972, contrary to its east attitude.

It is now evident that the US which had arbitrarily brought the issue to the UN and passed its name, in order to legalize its military intervention in the Korean Peninsula, will have the world organization approve the puppet Seoul junta as the "sole legitimate government" in the divided country.

Pyongyang's principled stand on the UN role on the Korean issue was clarified in a government statement of Jul. 31, 1972, which said as follows:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has held consistently that the question on Korea in the United Nations is not a question of allowing the United Nations to interfere in the settlement of Korean reunification but a question of removing the outside forces which hinder the reunification of Korea."

(To be continued)

S. Korean Agriculture under Heavy Pressure of "Industrialization" (1)

"High Economic Growth" Vs Decline of Agriculture

The south Korean Christian research institute on industrial problems issued the study report "On the development of Capitalism in south Korea and the reality of the agricultural economy" in Jul. last year.

The report is a critical review of the "Industrialization and the high economic growth policy" of the Pak Jung Hi junta and investigates into the problems facing the south Korean economy. The following is the first part of a frank presentation of a summary of the report:

The so-called "high economic growth" of south Korea, which dates back to the 1960s, has produced many problems.

They are: pollution of the environment; the failure of the so-called justice; the introduction of foreign loans for the purpose of the interest and interest of the earlier inducted foreign loans; the ever-widening gap among classes and strata; brackets and fictional mal-distribution of income.

The national economy has become apt to be affected by the outside factors. The "high growth" has been attained at the expense of the external conditions.

Other serious problem is that south Korea has been only "high" in the domestic food need, though it was once self-sufficient in food supply.

The so-called "high economic growth" has been done nothing to promote the public welfare, but brought about wide spread pollution. The development of the domestic resources and market were left ignored because of export-oriented policy attached to overseas demand.

Particularly, this "high growth" has the risk of collapsing in case of the adverse development in the international market.

"High growth" produced problems in the agricultural section.

The process of the "high economic growth" can be described as the decline of agriculture.

The fast growth of the non-agricultural section means that much decrease in the self-sufficient rate of the food supply. It is urgent for south Korean agriculture to stop this decrease.

Deceptive and false has been the policy for agricultural development as set forth in the successive state development plans.

The agricultural development policy lacked consistency because of the preference given to the non-agricultural section.

For example, the price of agricultural products, the key earner of farm households and increased food production, has been determined by the non-agricultural considerations.

The agricultural development policy has been completely frustrated, as it has been influenced by the wrong policy and forced to maintain the low wages as the basis of the international competitiveness of export products. In particular, the wrong policy of agricultural materials and fertilizers has reduced agriculture to the dependency on foreign industry.

The basic task to be solved in agriculture before implementing the 1st 5-year economic development plan was: "to end family labor productivity differentials and the unequal earned petty and small peasants."

But in beginning the 1st 5-year plan, its basic direction was: "to construct the basis for attaining the industrialization through the export." Its targets were the maximum expansion of production and the maximum use of internal resources.

In this background, the task to overcome such economic dependency and subordination to foreign capital as had been maintained with U.S. aid.

The "compensatory plan" drawn up during the first and second years of the 1st 5-year plan marked a radical departure from the first basic direction and targets.

The original targets were reportedly overfulfilled in the 1st 5-year plan. For instance the annual average of GNP growth rate increased to 8.5% from the originally planned rate of 7.1% and compensatory plan 5.1% (3.5% supplus).

The average growth rates of the industrial sector: originally planned 5.3% (original target 5.6%); secondary industry 15.0% (14.8%); and tertiary industry 8.1% (4.3%).

The surplus 1.4%, in the gross output value was clearly attributable to the tertiary industry.

In other words, the "high growth" in the 1st 5-year plan was achieved by mining and other industries at the expense of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

The outcome of the 1st 5-year plan not only failed to attain its initial targets and weakened the independent development of the economy but also spelled adverse consequences for the long-range development of the national economy.

A blunder about the 1st 5-year plan was the description of agriculture.

In 1966 the industry-by-industry ration in the economic structure was: primary industry 38.7%; secondary target 34.0%); the secondary industry 23.2% (27.3%); and tertiary industry 26.6% (38.8%).

The general investments during the planned period annually averaged 25.6% (originally planned target 22.6%). In particular, private investment recorded an annual increase of 5.3% (original target 9.3%).

It was stressed at the outset of the plan that the supply of funds and technique were supplied with foreign loans in parallel with the domestic utilization of internal raw materials and technique.

As it turned out, however, the secondary industry, especially manufacturing expanded mainly by foreign loans and foreign capital.

The planned annual figure for foreign capital induction (1962-66) were 426 million dollars but the actual figures were 720.6 million dollars, an increase of 65%.

This foreign-dependent economic growth as manifested in the 1st 5-year plan set the pattern of the economic growth policy of south Korea. (To be continued)

Ex-Officials' Criticism Of Pak Junta

These days, there is a tendency among some south Korean high-ranking officials and diplomats to drift away from the Seoul junta. They are, so to speak, elites of the elites among the supporters of the "yusin (revitalized) system."

The following remarks by ex-officials severely criticize the human rights suppression and the influence-buying activities of the Pak junta.

☆

Prof. Channing Lien, Chairman of the Association of South Korean Residents in the United States for Democracy

As the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial junta took over power from the Chan Myon government in May, 1961, the 25 million south Korean dissident resigned as UN ambassador to protest against the coup d'etat.

The south Korean leader has converted his country into a giant concentration camp; he has deceived a thousand times; he has instituted, meting out summary sentences ranging from three years to capital, the rest are placed under harsh surveillance. Brutal torture and terrorism are the order of the day. Criticism against the dictator could cost one's life."

Retired "admiral" Li Kyong Un, "former chief of staff of the south Korean navy"

When he was staying in Tokyo in January 1975, he held a press conference and issued a statement demanding the resignation of Pak Jung Hi" from his office.

"Ruling circles are spreading among the people a lie about 'threat from the north' in order to aggravate tension by proclaiming 'martial law,' 'extraordinary martial law' and an order to place the country on a 'wartime set ups.' This shows how they leave no stones unturned to deprive the people of the democratic rights by means of the fascist dictatorship. The south Korean authorities are cooking up incidents of espionage and sabotage under the 'revitalized system,' suppress the civilians under the state of emergency, act from the north' and thus to receive the 'anti-communist' prize."

Choe Dok Sin, former "foreign minister"

He sought asylum in the United States in Nov. 1977, and later held a press conference in Tokyo, demanding Pak Jung Hi step down from power. He has been clear from the start that the operation to bribe American Congressmen and even members of the President's staff was not undertaken by Mr. Tong Sun Park on his own. The ritual. This work could only be carried out with close cooperation among the Blue House, the KCIA, and the Korean foreign ministry.

"But more important than the need to repair relationships with any particular foreign country is the need to restore our own moral pride. This we can only do by revealing the whole truth about this shameful operation. This is far more important than the preservation of regime."

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Chosen Shibun Sha Editorial & Publishing Bureau, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (369) 6181-4. Airmail is free to reporters and writers of articles in The People's Korea. Price: 100 yen (36 cents)

Glimpse of South Korea

* The Pak junta arrested Cho Hu-Yong, a pastor residing in Anam-dong, Sungbuk district, Seoul, on the charge of violation of "anti-communist law" for propagandizing among the students the superiority of the educational system of the northern half of the country, according to a radio report from Seoul on Jan. 10.

* A south Korean radio on Jan. 10 reported that the junta were going to build a "Homeland Defence School" in Kanghwa-do Island, Kyonggi Province, where the northern half of the Republic is visible, at the cost of a large fund.

* More than 1,000 stevedores at the Inchon Port, Kyonggi Province, are struggling for better treatment, according to a report from south Korea on Jan. 11.

The owners of the Tonga Kurbol and Kyongin Match companies at the port drove hard the workers while giving them no work tools and took no measures when workers were injured or died at the work sites.

* The "housing company" run by the Pak junta recently raised the rent of their rental houses by 47 per cent in Seoul, by 46 to 58 per cent in Pusan and Suwon and by a wide margin in Taejon, Kwangju, Mokpo and other cities, according to a report from south Korea.

* People living around Samchegpo Railway Station, Samchonpo, South Kyongsang Province, struggle against the junta who demolished houses after taking over one milli on won of house rent in advance, according to a report from Seoul. People in Korean-dong, Chonju, North Cholla Province, have also struggled against the forcible eviction by the junta, the report added.

* More than 180 workers of the Korea Explosives Company in Tongdaeri district, Pusan, rose in a struggle on Jan. 12 to have their back wages paid, according to a report from south Korea.

The workers waged a sit-down, boycotting work, engaged at the employer's factory and the labor office for Nov. and Dec. last year.

* The price of a straw-bag of rice turned to 41,000 won these days throughout south Korea, according to a report from Seoul.

This is the biggest jump ever since the Seoul junta seized the power and which high price was never heard of in the days of the pro-American rule.

* More than 650 peasants in the county of Sinmyong, Hwanghae myon, Sungju county, South Cholla Province, demonstrated against the so-called agricultural reform tax measures against damages, according to a report from south Korea.

The peasants there failed in rice and bean farming in 255 hectares last year due to the pepper clique's introduction of foreign pollutional industries.

* Hospitals in Seoul again raised doctor's fees entering this year, according to a south Korean radio report on Jan. 16.

The virgin many hospitalin Myongdong, central district, increased them by 20 to 30 per cent above those at the end of last year.